CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 3rd March 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Káyasth Pattriká ...	Lucknow ...	Debi Prasád ...	For February ...	February 28th ...	192 copies.
2	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál ...	" January ...	March 1st ...	262 "
3	Khiyálát-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	" February ...	" 2nd ...	...
4	Qamar	Sandila (Hardoi),	Qamar-ul-din ...	" January ...	February 27th ...	400 copies.
5	Rahnuma-i-Chungi ...	Agra ...	Hámid Husain, B. A.,	" " ...	March 3rd ...	150 "
	Bi-monthly.					
6	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	Yáqúb Khán ...	March 1st ...	" " ...	300 "
7	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	" " ...	" 2nd ...	275 "
	Tri-monthly.					
8	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	February 25th ...	" " ...	325 "
9	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	" 29th ...	March 2nd ...	91 "
10	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahráj Krishn ...	" 20th ...	February 26th ...	200 "
11	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khán ...	March 1st ...	March 3rd ...	125 "
	Weekly.					
12	Agra Akhbár	" ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Feb. 21st & 28th ...	Feb. 26th & March 2nd.	262 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*concluded*).			1891-92.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
13	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	February 24th ...	February 28th ...	65 copies.
14	Klam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ 23rd ...	March 1st ...	300 „
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 27th ...	February 28th ...	129 „
16	Azád	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 26th ...	„ „ ...	235 „
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	400 „
18	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 24th ...	March 2nd ...	250 „
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	450 „
20	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 24th ...	February 27th ...	500 „
21	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád, Varmá,	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	300 „
22	Kárnámah	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 25th ...	„ 29th ...	250 „
23	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 16th ...	„ 28th ...	1,100 „
24	Khurshid-i-Afáq... ...	Pilibhít ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	200 „
25	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	„ 27th ...	March 1st ...	50 „
26	Mauj-i Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	„ 1st & 8th,	Feb. 28th & 29th ...	220 „
27	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	„ 28th ...	March 2nd ...	385 „
28	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 22nd & 29th,	Feb. 29th & March 2nd.	300 „
29	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	175 „
30	Najm-ul-Hind	Moradabad ...	Avtar Krishn ...	„ 31st & 29th,	„ 29th & March 2nd.	...
31	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 29th ...	March 1st ...	80 „
32	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	425 „
33	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasád ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	89 „
34	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	„ 24th & March 1st.	Feb. 27th & March 3rd.	40 „
35	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	„ 26th & 29th,	March 2nd ...	100 „
36	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	„ 20th ...	February 26th ...	225 „
37	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 25th ...	March 1st ...	400 „
38	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáb Krishn ...	„ 23rd & 29th,	Feb. 26th & March 2nd.	160 „
39	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	325 „
40	Sitára-i-Hind	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 20th & 28th...	„ 26th & March 2nd.	125 „
41	Tamannái	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	„ 16th & 24th,	„ 26th ...	125 „
42	Tarrár	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	„ 23rd & 29th,	„ 26th & March 2nd.	250 „
43	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ 27th ...	March 1st ...	250 „
44	Tuti-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 24th ...	February 28th ...	115 „
	Daily.					
45	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 26th to March 3rd.	„ 26th to March 3rd.	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
46	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	„ 23rd & 27th,	Feb. 26th & 29th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Weekly.					
47	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 29th ...	March 3rd ...	105 copies.
48	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	1,500 „
49	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabád ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ 25th ...	February 27th ...	400 „
50	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákár ...	Udaipur ...	Áshyáchálak Dán ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	100 „
	Daily.					
51	Hindustán	Kálákankar ...	Deva Charan ...	„ 25th to March 2nd.	Feb. 26th to March 3rd.	500 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
52	Arya Darpan	Sháhjahánpur...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For January ...	February 29th ...	472 „
53	Jain Samách r	Kagarcl (Agra),	Kanhai Singh ...	For February ...	March 2nd ...	500 „
	Weekly.					
54	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	February 26th ...	February 29th ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
55	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	„ 10th & 13th,	„ 26th ...	100 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.			1892.	1892.	
56	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	February 24th ...	February 27th ...	293 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
57	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá ...	Wásudeva Bháskar ...	" " ...	" 26th ...	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
58	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" 26th ...	" 27th ...	600 "

I.—Political and Foreign.

Distribution of blankets among the poor by Shaikh Ahmad Husain, taluqdár of Paryánwán, Partábgarh, in honor of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Azád. Feb 26th, 1892.

1. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th February, on the authority of a correspondent, states that Shaikh Ahmad Husain, Khán Bahádur, taluqdár of Paryánwán, Partábgarh, sent a telegram of condolence to Her Imperial Majesty and distributed one hundred rupees worth of blankets among the poor in honor of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Relief rendered by Englishmen to the sufferers in Russia.

Bhárat-Jiwan. Feb. 29th, 1892.

2. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 29th February, says that many Englishmen have sent money to Russia for the relief of the sufferers. But no such sympathy has been shown by Englishmen with the famine-stricken people in this country, who have greater claims on their generosity. The cause is not far to seek. The severe distress prevailing in this country has not been fully brought to the notice of people in England.

Hyderabad.

Rahbar. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd February, says that the purchase of the diamond from Mr. Jacob has proved a great misfortune to the Nizam. An Anglo-Indian newspaper accuses the Hyderabad state of having paid large amounts of money as bribes to two or three other Anglo-Indian journals. The management of the state appears to be in the hands of men who desire to conceal their faults at any expense. The state stands under special obligations to the Government of India, inasmuch as, but for its protection by the latter, it would have been destroyed by the Mahrattas. Its ruler being a Musalmán, it is generally called a Muhammadan state, but this is a mistake. The Emperor of China belongs to the Tartar race, but the empire cannot be called a Tartar empire on that account. Similarly when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is a German by descent, ascends the throne, England will not be called a German Kingdom. Hyderabad is a Hindu state, no less than 90 per cent. of the population being Hindus. The Nizam does not possess full powers, otherwise he would never have expended a cror of rupees in the diamond case at a time when his treasury is empty and widespread distress prevails among the people. Evidently the rulers have little sympathy with the people, and think that the latter have been created only to provide them with funds in order that they may live in ease and comfort, purchase diamonds, and warmly welcome foreigners. The Government of India is opposed to the employment of Bengalis in the public service in any other province except Bengal, and the late Government Pleader at Saran in Behar was removed from his post simply because he was a Bengali. But in Hyderabad the Hindus have been entirely excluded from the public service, all the appointments being held by Musalmáns and Englishmen. The Mahárája of Mysore has established a parliament while the Hyderabad darbár has even suppressed the newspapers which were published in that state. The Hindu chiefs are pressed to give their subjects a share in the administration, but perfect despotism is allowed to exist in Hyderabad. The Government of India should improve the Hyderabad administration. Foreigners freely resort to that state to seek their fortune, and men of rank and position provide for their incompetent cousins and nephews there.

Protective tariff of the United States.

Rahbar. Feb. 24th, 1892.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 29th February, says that there is an enormous surplus in the treasury of the United States, and that the Government of that country does not know how to spend it. Lately the President of the Republic declared in a public speech that he would be very thankful to any man who could help him in the matter and tell him as to how the treasures might be best employed. The accumulation of the treasures is due to the introduction of the protective tariff and the strict economy practised in the conduct of the administration. There are no heaven-born Civilians in America, to whom exorbitant salaries might be paid. In India the Public Works Department demolishes strong Government buildings and reconstructs them in order to justify its existence and benefit English factories, but of course no such thing is possible in the United States. The American Government does not like to maintain an unnecessarily large army, as is done by the Government of India. No powerful country has

accepted the policy of free trade advocated by the British Government, but of course it has forced its policy on weak and timid natives. It is really actuated by selfishness in enforcing that policy in this country. The United States have no foreign dependencies, but the introduction of the protective tariff has filled their treasury, while England, which has made conquests in all parts of the earth and drains India of its wealth, is always in want of money. Hundreds of thousands of men die of starvation in this country, and Government, far from rendering any relief to the poor from its own revenues, misappropriates the famine fund. There is always much distress in Ireland. The British Government owes all its difficulties to its extravagance. It keeps a large army, carries on unnecessary wars against its weak neighbours, pays subsidies to some of its allies, and so forth.

NASIM-I-AGRA. Feb. 29th, 1892.

Education of native chiefs.

5. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 29th February, says that the Government of India deserves high praise for the interest it takes in the education of minor native princes. But they should also be trained in the work of administration under able tutors, in order that when they come of age and are entrusted with power, they may have no difficulty in managing the affairs of their states. Under the present system their education remains incomplete. They acquire some knowledge of the English language and are able to take part in English games, but few of them turn out to be good administrators.

NAIYAR-I-ÁZAM. Feb. 22nd, 1892.

Retrial of men suspected of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán.

6. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 22nd February, is glad to notice that the Rámpur Council of Regency has obtained permission for the retrial by the state courts of men who are suspected of implication in the murder of the late General Azam-ul-din Khán, but who were discharged by the Magistrate of Bareilly. The Council has been well-advised in the matter, and there is now every hope of the culprits being brought to justice. The accused have absconded and the Council has therefore been obliged to offer rewards for the supply of information leading to their arrest. Said-ullah Khán has been arrested at Bhopal and brought to Rámpur.

SUBODH SINDHU. Feb. 24th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of Rája Bhonsla by a European ticket-collector at the railway station, Nagpur.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th February, says that it appears from the *Jagat Hitechhu* that Rája Bhonsla, who lives at Nagpur, was lately insulted by a young European ticket-collector at the railway station there, but that the ticket-collector was not even rebuked for his misconduct. On the other hand, the *Nagpur Railway Gazette* urges that the Rája should be censured. There was a time when high European officers had to enter the court of the Bhonsla rulers with great respect, and now a European boy and an ordinary European editor are able to insult and abuse their descendant with perfect impunity. Such great changes are brought about by time.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

RAHBAR. Feb. 29th, 1892.

Condemnation of high rates of pay fixed for European officers in India.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 29th February, complains that the Government of India sticks at nothing to enrich Englishmen at the expense of this country, and is entirely in the dark as to the dissatisfaction which that policy is calculated to create among the children of the soil. Those native newspapers which have the courage to call a spade a spade are harassed and persecuted, while others, which always sing its praises and consequently receive much pecuniary help from it, carefully refrain from telling it unpalatable truths. Setting aside other unjust favours shown to Europeans, an invidious distinction is made between European and native Government servants in the matter of pay. The former receive considerably higher salaries than the latter for doing exactly the same work. Nothing could be more preposterous than to seek to justify this distinction on the ground that Englishmen cannot live on the low rates of pay allowed to natives. The French Government can teach a lesson to the Government of India in this matter. In the French dependency in Cochin-China the excise revenue amounts to a cror of rupees, but no salt-tax or court-fees are levied. The land revenue is not assessed so severely as in this country, lands in which indigo and cotton are grown being entirely exempt. The people have to pay no home charges nor to

contribute any portion of the cost of the French Army and the Navy. The Military expenditure in India amounts to one-third of the entire revenues, while in the French dependency above referred to, such expenditure does not exceed one-twentieth part of the revenues. Unlike India, where the revenues realised from natives are sent to England in one shape or another, a large portion of the revenues in the French dependency is spent in promoting the welfare of the people. The rates of pay allowed to the officers there are as follows:—Governor, Rs. 2,000; Chief Secretary, Rs. 433; Members of Council, Rs. 780; Commissioners of Division, Rs. 321; Magistrates, first class, Rs. 267; Magistrates, third class, Rs. 178; Chief Justice, Rs. 321; and Sessions Judges, Rs. 232. Again, it should be observed that Cochin-China is not a cheap place, as is evident from the circumstance that the usual rate of pay for a chaprasi is Rs. 20 and a pankha coolie Rs. 15 a month. In future issues the editor will draw attention to other faults of British administration in this country which prevent the growth of mutual sympathy between the rulers and the people and which should be remedied at once, otherwise Government will find it difficult to carry on the administration.

Government service and European Volunteers.

SUBODH SINDHU. Feb. 24th, 1892.

9. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th February, says that the Simla Volunteer Committee recommended that all European and Eurasian Volunteers and their sons should be provided for in the public service. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has forbidden the employment of any European or Eurasian, who refuses to be a Volunteer, in any Government office. Hence it will be perceived that Europeans and Eurasians are required to enlist themselves *nolens volens*, while natives are not enlisted, although they have made repeated applications! This is really a true interpretation of the royal proclamation of 1858, which is valued by natives as their Magna Charta. The higher ranks of the public service have always been monopolized by Europeans, but now even the lower ranks will be filled with them, in order to induce them to join Volunteer Corps. In this way natives will be entirely excluded from Government service in course of time. They have a very gloomy future before them. If it is the wish of Providence that they should always remain slaves, they cannot help it.

Grant of furlough to non-commissioned officers and men of British mountain artillery.

HINDUSTÁN. Feb. 26th, 1892.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th February, approves of the extension of the privilege of furlough to non-commissioned officers and men of the British mountain artillery permanently located in this country, on the ground that the privilege will induce them to remain in this country for a longer period than at present, but observes that the Government of India had better revive the former long service system. In that case a great deal of unnecessary expense which the present system involves would be avoided, and the soldiers would acquire some sympathy with the people. It is a mistake to imagine that a long residence in this country would impair the health of the soldiers. Civilians spend the best part of their lives in India and generally retire after 25 or 30 years' service.

Alleged growing poverty of India.

HINDUSTÁNI. Feb. 24th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, states that Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., is at present touring in the afflicted districts of the Madras Presidency, and has issued a notice that he desires to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes, and that any natives who are inclined to enlighten him on the subject can have free access to him. The mere issue of such a notice has induced the Governor of Madras to defer his migration to the hills till June. The natives had better appoint a Commission which should enquire into the distress among the poorer classes and the causes of the growing poverty of the country and to lay the results of their enquiry before the Members of Parliament. If even a few Members were induced to take up the cause of India, they would be able to do much good to it. The existing laws and not the Anglo-Indian officials are chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory state of things. The officials are bound to carry out the laws. The Rent Act and the settlement system are calculated to suck the life-blood of landholders and cultivators, the Salt Act has deprived the poor of their cheap salt, and so forth. The officials in this country are helpless in the matter, but men in England have the power to interfere and get the laws amended. Self-interest, if not sympathy for natives, will induce them to interfere. If a large portion of the population

and cattle were allowed to perish, the revenues would fall off and England would have to supply funds for carrying on the administration of this country.

HINDUSTÁNI. Feb. 24th, 1892.

Acquittal of Mr. Nickels, indigo planter, Jaunpur.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, referring to the case of Mr. Nickels, indigo planter, Jaunpur, observes that he was tried by Mr. Justice Straight and a jury composed of six Europeans and three natives. The accused was declared guilty by the native jurors and not guilty by the European jurors. Mr. Justice Straight agreeing with the minority discharged the jury, and a fresh trial was held before the Chief Justice and a jury entirely composed of Europeans. The jury returned a unanimous verdict in favor of the accused, and though the Chief Justice was as much convinced of his guilt as Mr. Justice Straight, His Lordship was obliged to acquit him. Even the *Pioneer* is surprised at the verdict of the jury. In mixed cases the acquittal of accused Europeans has come to be considered a foregone conclusion owing to the unjust partiality shown them by European jurors.

Exception taken to the proceedings of Mr. Justice Mahmud in a case by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight.

13. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, says that there was a dispute between one Walayat Ali and Ajudhya in the Bulandshahr district, regarding a piece of land on which the former had built a mosque without paying for it. The suit came up twice before Mr. Justice Mahmud for hearing on appeal, but on both occasions it was remanded by him to the subordinate court. He would have remanded it for the third time, had it again been laid before him, but it was decided by the Full Bench of the High Court in favour of Ajudhya. Mr. Justice Straight and the Chief Justice observe in the judgment that it is easy to remand cases frequently to the district court, in order that that court might express its opinion in accordance with the wishes of the Judge of the High Court. Apparently what they mean is that Mr. Justice Mahmud unnecessarily remanded the case, as he had some sympathy with the Muhammadan defendant and desired that the subordinate court should decide the case in his favour. If the *Hindustáni* correctly understands the observation made by Mr. Justice Straight and the Chief Justice, it casts a great slur on Mr. Justice Mahmud's sense of justice. But the *Hindustáni* has full confidence in his justice and impartiality, and is not inclined to believe that he had any ulterior motive in remanding the case.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. Feb. 24th, 1892.

Popular discontent in India.

14. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th February, regrets to notice that there is widespread discontent in this country, and that there are lakhs of men who desire a change of rule, even though they are fully alive to the tyranny and oppression practised by the Russian Government. The fact is that, owing to the ruin of Indian industries by European competition, a large portion of the population suffers from want of labour and has been reduced to utter destitution, the growing scarcity of grain aggravating the evil. Hundreds of thousands of men have to put up with insufficient quantities of food, and men commit crimes in order to get into jail, with a view to escape starvation. Agriculture is the chief industry in this country, but even the condition of landholders and cultivators is most unsatisfactory. The Government of India is busily engaged in fortifying the frontier and improving the army to meet any foreign invasion, but the conciliation of the people is equally necessary. The Indian industries should be encouraged and the export of grain checked by the levy of heavy import and export duties, and steps should be taken to check litigation and other causes of the poverty of the people. The editor has warned Government in time, and it should make a point of removing all popular discontent.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of landholders.

15. A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th February, complains that the loss and expense to which landholders are exposed at the time of revision of settlement, the high revenue assessment, the severity with which the revenue instalments are realized and the payment of high rates of interest to money-lenders are the principal causes of the ruin of landholders. Government should interfere in their behalf and adopt measures with a view to improve matters. They are dumb and speechless and therefore unable to lay their grievances before Government. The editor adds that the condition of landholders is very unsatisfactory, but that there is no hope of improvement until they acquire education and learn to agitate for the redress of their grievances in the proper way.

RAHBAR. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

"General" Booth's scheme for the prevention and relief of famine.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd February, says that "General" Booth recommends emigration as the best means for the prevention and relief of famine. He is of opinion that the poorer classes should be sent to other parts of British territory, where large tracts of waste lands are to be found, and required to cultivate those lands. In that case the population and consequently the pressure on land in this country would be diminished, and there would be an increase in the produce of grain. The proposal is a good one, but there is no hope of success until the Salvation Army take the lead. The *Rahbar* thinks that the simplest remedy for the evil is to allow the poor to die of starvation. If a large portion of the population were allowed to perish in that way, prices of food-grains would fall. The "General" recommends an increase in taxation. By all means, the burdens of the people should be increased at least fourfold.

TARRÁR. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

The same.

17. The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 23rd February, says that "General" Booth suggests that the famine-stricken men should be sent to islands where waste lands are available. But it would be far better if they threw themselves into the sea, once for all.

HINDUSTÁNI. Feb. 24th, 1892.

Water-works, Lucknow.

18. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, says that the proposals regarding the increase in municipal taxation to meet the cost of the Lucknow water-works have already produced much dissatisfaction among the people, and that the proposals have been disapproved of by several vernacular newspapers. It is to be regretted that the members of the board should blindly support any measures through fear of the Deputy Commissioner. No provision has been made in the estimates for any additional expenses which may have to be incurred, although the necessity for such provision was pointed out to the board. But an important change has already been made in the scheme, which will lead to an increase of two lakhs in the expenditure. The pumping station will be at Nagaria nala, and the settling tanks will be constructed at Aishbagh and not at Machhi Bhawan, which has recently been condemned by Sir Auckland Colvin as an unsuitable place for the tanks. Machhi Bhawan is 10,000 feet from Nagaria nala, but the distance between Aishbagh and the Nagaria nala must be 30,000 feet. The actual cost of the water-works is sure to be 20 lakhs, although the estimates amount only to 14 lakhs. What are the residents of the municipality about? It is high time to enter a strong protest, otherwise they will have to groan under heavy municipal taxation.

NAJM-UL-HIND. Feb. 29th, 1892.

The same.

19. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 29th February, says that the Local Government is firm in its resolution to introduce water-works into Lucknow. Its orders must be carried out, even if the people be ruined or die of starvation, or satisfactory arrangements be not made for the supply of water. Of course, the official and nominated members of the board are in favour of the scheme, and have proposed the levy of a tax on wheat among other taxes to meet the cost of the scheme. Some elected members suggested that an import duty might be levied on liquor instead of wheat, but their suggestion was not approved of by the nominated Hindu and Musalmán members. Modern civilization and Local Self-Government consist in making wheat dearer and liquor cheaper!

ALMORA AKHBÁR. Feb. 29th, 1892.

Establishment of Government Police at Almora.

20. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 29th February, says that it would appear that the Inspector-General of Police desires to place the Almora Municipal Police under Government Police officials and has made a proposal to the Commissioner of Kumaun to that effect, who has referred the matter to the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipal Board. The police are intended to protect the lives and property of the people, but it is to be regretted that they generally misbehave themselves and practise oppression, as is evident from their high-handed proceedings in the plains. If the Municipal Police at Almora is turned into Government Police, as has been proposed, the police officials may not be able to ill-treat the people in the time of the present Deputy Commissioner, in whose time the change will be made and who will consequently exercise strict supervision over them, but after his departure from the district they are sure to become as bad as their brethren in the plains. Again, the change may lead to an increase in the expenditure and necessiate the levy of additional municipal taxation for the purpose. Whenever any change is introduced the people are

assured that it is intended for their benefit, but the result is found to be just the opposite. When a forest was established at Baldhauti, the inhabitants were told that as soon as the trees were large enough they would be allowed to graze their cattle free in the forest and that the forest would provide against scarcity of water in summer. But now the forest rules have been extended to it and no man can take a blade of grass without paying for it.

Núr-ul-Anwár. Feb. 20th, 1892.

Levy of octroi duty at Allahabad.

21. An Allahabad correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 20th February, complains that at Allahabad, in accordance with the orders of the Inspector, the muharrirs in charge of outposts levy octroi duty even on small quantities of food-grain, which are exempt from the payment of the duty. If the muharrir does not levy the duty from a man carrying a small quantity of grain and if the Inspector happens to meet the man on the way, he takes him back to the outpost, orders him to pay penal duty, and even abuses and beats him if he raises the least objection. Again, as pies are not in use, men have to pay a half-pice in place of a pie and suffer unnecessary loss in this way. The muharrirs and chaprasis attached to outposts are not granted any holidays and are consequently exposed to great inconvenience. On each Sunday one muharrir and one chaprasi might be allowed to leave the outpost for half the day.

Jat Samáchár. Feb. 1892.

Interview between the Collector of Agra and the editor of the *Játt Samáchár*.

22. The *Játt Samáchár* (Kagarol), for February, refers to an interview which Chaudhri Kanhai Singh, the editor of that paper, had with the Collector of Agra at Kagarol on the 27th January. The Collector expressed regret at the neglect of education by the Játs, and told the editor that if they acquired education they would be readily admitted to Government service, like the members of other communities. He is a very able, sympathetic and diligent officer. In the morning he inspects villages and roads, and then, after taking breakfast, holds his court. Men who have occasion to deal with him highly praise him for his justice. He has made excellent arrangements regarding the supply of provisions to his camp. Traders receive full prices for the articles supplied and have no ground for complaint.

Pratáp Samáchár. Feb. 25th, 1892.

Alleged misbehaviour of a high native officer at Allahabad.

23. The *Pragág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 25th February, in an article headed "The Civil Service Examination held at the houses of prostitutes," regrets to say that some educated natives are addicted to the use of liquor and pay visits to prostitutes at their houses. At Allahabad, on the night of the 15th idem, two educated natives, one of whom holds a high post in the service of Government, went to the house of a dancing girl, where they had a quarrel with another man, who severely beat them with shoes. The Universities and Government should carefully enquire into the conduct of a candidate before conferring any degrees on him or appointing him to a high post.

III.—Legislation.

Azád. Feb. 27th, 1892.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's proposals regarding the registration of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, &c., among Hindus and Musalmáns.

27. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th February, referring to the proposal made by the Hon'ble Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán to the Local Government, regarding the registration of births, deaths, marriages, second marriages, divorces and adoptions, highly approves of the proposal, on the ground that in that case disputes regarding those matters would almost entirely cease, and that if any such disputes arise, courts of justice would have no great difficulty in settling them with the help of the records of Registrars' offices. The registration of births would specially assist in the working of the Age of Consent Act. People would doubtless have to pay a registration fee, but the fee would be insignificant compared with the trouble and expense which law suits involve at present. Of course the registration of second marriages and adoptions would affect only the Hindus. The fee for the registration of Muhammadan marriages should vary according to the amounts of *mahars* or marriage portions, with a view to check the evil practice of fixing extravagant marriage portions. The registration should be compulsory and not optional, otherwise no great good would accrue from the measure, and the events above referred to should be registered at the offices of Registrars and not at those of Qázis, in whom the public has little confidence. The measure would be no interference with social matters and would tend to prevent disputes which lead to costly and troublesome law suits.

25. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st March, in commenting upon the same subject, condemns the measure as one calculated to impose additional restrictions on the liberty of people. The disputes which the proposal is intended to prevent arise only among some well-to-do men, who form but a small fraction of the entire population. The measure would be injurious to the poorer classes, who live from hand to mouth. If a man had to attend the Registrar's office on any day to report a birth or a death in his family, he would be absent from his work and he and his family would have to starve that day. The objects in view could be gained by improving the existing arrangements without having recourse to fresh legislation. Births and deaths are already registered at the police stations. The police might be required also to register marriages, divorces, adoptions, &c., and warned to do the registration work more carefully. Marriages and divorces among Musulmáns might also be easily registered by Qázis, who officiate on such occasions. With a view to prevent the registers from being tampered with, the Qázis might be supplied with blank registers, of which the pages should be sealed, for the purpose by Government, and the Qázis might be required to make over the registers to the Registrars at the end of each year.

The same.

JUBILEE PAPER. Mar. 1st, 1892.

IV.—EDUCATION.

26. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 29th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a large number of the teachers attached to the High School at Pilibhít have passed no public examinations and possess little experience as teachers. Even the Headmaster, though he has passed the First Arts examination, is an inexperienced man, and the school is not likely to do well at the approaching Middle Class and Matriculation examinations.

High School, Pilibhít.

RAHBAR. Feb. 29th, 1892.

27. The *Játt Samáchár* (Kagarol), for February, briefly gives the proceedings of a meeting held at Agra on the 14th idem by the leading members of the Játt community, to consider the subject of establishing a boarding-house in connection with the Agra College for the benefit of students belonging to that community. The meeting resolved to build a house, and Rs. 2,452 were at once raised from subscription for the purpose. Thákur Ganga Bakhsh Singh, of Sirauli, who presided on the occasion, and Kunwar Udai Singh, Deputy Collector, headed the list with donations of Rs. 1,000 each. The *Játt Samáchár* appeals to other well-to-do Játts to assist in carrying out such a useful scheme.

Proposal regarding the establishment of a Játt boarding-house in connection with the Agra College.

JAT SAMÁCHÁR. Feb. 1892.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st March, expresses great satisfaction that a glass manufacturing factory has been established at Barrackpur, and observes that at Venice where the best kind of glass is made, the wages of workmen vary from £1 to £2 a day. If the workmen at Barrackpur get only a rupee or two a day, they will be happy and contented. It will be a happy day for this country when all kinds of factories will be established and natives will be able to supply themselves their wants.

Establishment of a glass factory at Barrackpur, Bengal.

HINDUSTÁN. Mar. 1st, 1892.

29. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 23rd February, gives an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Harrison Clock Tower at Aligarh on the 20th idem by Mrs. Harington, publishing the address presented to Mr. Harington, the Commissioner of Meerut, on the occasion, and his reply to it. In the address Mr. Harrison, District Magistrate, was highly praised for his successful efforts in restoring friendship between the Hindus and Musalmáns of Aligarh.

Laying of the foundation stone of the Harrison Clock Tower at Aligarh.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE GAZETTE. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th March 1892.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 60—9-3-92.

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IV.—Education.

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